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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1907.

When our reason in human beings is disturbed or destroyed, our view heavenward becomes more acute and perfect.—Scott.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT.

The Times-Dispatch has characterized as a quibble the contention of West Virginia that she is responsible only for so much of the ante-bellum debt of the State of Virginia as was incurred for her direct benefit. We are surprised that the Lynchburg News should express a contrary view and uphold West Virginia in her contention. "If, as West Virginia avers," says the News, "only one-tenth of the money realized from the ante-bellum debt of the State was expended to her advantage, ought she to be compelled to pay more than that amount?"

Let us answer this question by asking another. Suppose NONE of the money realized from the sale of the bonds had been expended in the territory now composing West Virginia, would the News hold that West Virginia was responsible for NONE of the debt? or suppose all the money had been expended for her direct and exclusive benefit, would she be responsible for the whole debt?

The public debt was created by the State as a whole and was an obligation upon all territory of the State. The members of the Legislature from the West Virginia end of the State as it then existed were practically unanimous in voting for the bond issue, because the public works contemplated were to be for the benefit of their territory, whereas many members from the eastern part of the State voted against it. But even if the vote had been reversed, the status of the debt would not have been changed. As soon as the debt was created it became the obligation of all the counties in the State, and each had to bear its part of the burden, whether or not a dollar of the money thus derived was expended within its territory.

At the time that the debt was created the area of the territory now known as West Virginia formed about one-third of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and its population included about one-third of the entire population of the original State. Citizens of that section of the State held a convention on August 20, 1861, at Wheeling, and adopted an ordinance to provide for the formation of a new State, and on December 31, 1862, Congress passed a bill providing that the new State thus formed should upon certain conditions be admitted into the Union. One of these conditions, as set forth in the Constitution, was that "an equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, shall be assumed by this State"—that is, the State of West Virginia.

What then was West Virginia's equitable portion of the public debt when she seceded? The same as it would have been had she remained a part of the territory of Virginia. And what was a just basis of reckoning? Her taxable values. West Virginia's portion of the debt bore the same proportion to the whole debt that her taxable values bore to the taxable values of Virginia before division.

That was the basis of adjustment adopted when Richmond recently annexed a part of the territory of Henrico county, and it was agreed on both sides, and confirmed by the court, that it was the only equitable basis. Richmond assumed such a portion of the debt of the county as the taxable values of the territory annexed bore to the taxable values of the entire county.

But this latest proposal of West Virginia is an afterthought. Her people were more liberal when they seceded. It was provided in the Wheeling ordinance above referred to that the new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging ALL the State expenditures within the limits thereof, and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of State government since any part of said debt was contracted, and deducting therefrom the money paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth from the counties

included within said new State during the said period." We do not regard that as an equitable basis, but it is eminently more so than the proposition under review. The State of Virginia has a large claim against West Virginia, aside from that of the holders of West Virginia certificates, and she should use her best endeavors, as she will, to have it adjudicated and allowed by the court.

THE GOVERNMENT AND JAMES TOWN.

Virginia does not need to apologize for Jamestown, or ask clemency of the national government in the matter of the \$1,000,000 loan. The exposition itself is one of the most beautiful and artistic ever produced by any nation at any time. Those who miss it will have lost an irrevocable opportunity for visiting a scene of incomparable beauty upon an anniversary of tremendous and, for this generation at least, unique importance.

As to the loan, The Times-Dispatch can find no comment better than that by Julius Chambers, of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

"Why should the Secretary of the Treasury be unduly worried because the government is likely to lose the \$1,000,000 advanced to the Jamestown Exposition? Practically speaking, this is the first advance in money that the Federal government ever has made to the South. The South has for forty years contributed its part of the pension money that is paid to Northern soldiers. Not one dollar goes to a man who wore the gray. That is as it should be, but why should the grand old State of Virginia have some help from this robust republic? The Northern Congressmen would vote away five times the amount loaned to the Jamestown Exposition for the benefit of Northern river improvements or post-office sites in Western cities. Let Virginia have the \$1,000,000, and by all means let Congress pay all the reasonable debts of the enterprise. It deserves success; that it wasn't attained probably is as much due to Northern apathy as to managerial procrastination.

"Speaking as a Northern man I honestly say that the Federal government can well afford to help the Jamestown Exposition out of its troubles. The suggestion that it seize the grounds and collect the gate receipts is contemptible. That is something that our Chief Executive will not sanction. He may have his faults, but he will not be guilty of a mean or small act such as this would be.

"Nobody here has any protest from Virginia when other expositions failed to meet their obligations to the general government."

THE WHEAT CROP.

A Chicago grain-dealer, who is said to be an expert, declares that unless there is some check in the enormous amount of wheat that is being sent to Europe all foodstuffs are going to soar in price, and indicates that the country may face the possibility of a bread famine.

"The prime question in the American trade," says he, "is how long can we keep up exporting grain at the rate of 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels a week without cutting in on the supply needed to feed our own people? And if the necessities of European consumers compel the United States to sell wheat needed at home, what price will it bring? Men prominent in the merchant grain trade are convinced that the foreign demand for our breadstuffs will exceed our surplus and that much higher prices will prevail later on."

The price of wheat is said to be higher than it has been since the famous Letter corner in 1898, although there was a sharp decline on Thursday, followed by a still further decline yesterday. We have produced an average crop, but the crop abroad is light, and the foreign demand upon our supply is enormous. Last week exports of wheat from United States and Canadian ports (for the most part United States exports) reached the large total of about 5,500,000 bushels, compared with 3,250,000 bushels in the same week last year. But the present export price is something like \$1.14, compared with 80 cents a year ago, which would make next week's exports yield over \$6,000,000 against \$2,600,000 for the week in 1906.

The high price is hard on American consumers, but it will help the farmers, and whatever helps the farmers helps the whole country. Agriculture in the United States is becoming more and more profitable. The chief difficulty is that many of the farmers are not reaping as large crops to the acre as their lands are capable of producing. That, in our view, is the most important material question in the State of Virginia to-day.

NO STAR CHAMBER MEETINGS.

The Richmond public is interested to know why the Council Joint Committee on Water and Electricity should have deemed it necessary to hold a secret session when considering an issue of great importance between the city and the Passenger and Power Company.

There is no doubt that the city's water pipes have been greatly damaged by electrolysis, and that the Passenger and Power Company is responsible for the damage.

It is also conceded that the company is indebted to the city for the damage it has caused, and that some sure system must be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the same.

Upon what basis the company should be made to settle and what preventive measure should be adopted, we do not know. But we have no doubts on the score that the meetings of the committee to discuss the questions in their various phases should be held with open doors and that nothing should be done in a corner. We want no star chamber proceedings in Richmond.

and appearance of all called by their occupation to constant contact with the public.

All women who work should welcome such a reform. We do not imply that they should wear a certain livery, according to their occupation, but that the simplest attire possible should be adopted—neat, but never gaudy. It would be in the interest of economy and the finer senses. In this busy age thousands of modest women work for a livelihood, and their occupation often brings them into public notice. For their own protection, therefore, they should be attired while on duty in such a way as to make them as little conspicuous as possible.

The legacy of \$25,000 left by the late Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, of New York, to the St. Paul's Industrial School, at Lawrenceville, Va., is worthily bestowed. That school has done, and is doing, a splendid work for negro children and for the negroes generally of Brunswick and adjoining counties. In addition to its regular school work, it has made itself a rallying place for colored adults, who meet there from time to time and discuss ways and means for improving their condition, both morally and materially. The results are very gratifying. The negroes of the community are industrious, prosperous and law-abiding and are living on friendly terms with the whites. From all accounts, no similar institution in the South is doing more for the uplift of the negro race than St. Paul's School at Lawrenceville.

Colonel John Temple Graves advances "the name of John W. Kern, of Indiana," as among the "possible Democratic nominations for 1908." This not only makes the colonel the original John W. Kern man, but further secures for him a brand new original to add to the other 97 already flaunting proudly on his vest.

An exchange refers to the time when "Alton B. Parker used to drop his bathrobe before the eyes of admiring reporters and dive at daybreak into the cool waters of the Hudson." Undoubtedly, one of the worst features of being a reporter in these days is that it gets on into habit of staying up so late at night.

This Mr. Jerrum K. Jerrum seems to have a genius for saying the superfluous thing. He explained to a lot of American reporters the other day that he had no new funny stories whatever.

Old Virginia is not merely "in" the pie-belt. It has for many years been the unchallenged holder of the title of being considered the pie-championship belt of the civilized world and Texas.

Should teachers whip? demands the Charleston News and Courier. Some say that that is the only way to knock anything into the heads of South Carolina, however young you catch him.

Up in Massachusetts, as we understand the Boston Globe, when a man feels hungry he merely goes out to the woods and takes a couple of notches in his pie-belt.

Probably it will be many centuries, however, before Houston (Tex.) or Washington (D. C.) have to go to the bother of warming up for a post-season championship series.

"There will be no automobiles in heaven," asserts a Boston clergyman. Neither, as we opine, will there be any speed-limit in Hades.

Thomas F. Ryan was fifty-six years old on Thursday, October 17th, which is one thing about Mr. Ryan that is not his fault.

Now comes another sharp slap at the Carnegie library system. Jerome K. Jerome charges that it made a play-wright of him.

While he may not bring any of them home from Louisiana, at least the President went swimming with a bare skin once.

Some fear that, after this tragic disappointment in Louisiana, the message will be bitter reading:

Nor are any of the former Messrs. Lillian Russell arising to cry: "Down with divorce!"

More About the Madstone.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—After reading your interesting letter in The Times-Dispatch in regard to madstones, I concluded I would tell you of two in this community. One is owned by Mr. J. A. Gliman, Summit Point. This stone has been in the Gliman family for many generations, and was recently purchased by the present owner for \$650. I heard a true and brave old Confederate a day or two ago say that he knew the same dog to bite two men the same day. One used the madstone and experienced no inconvenience from the bite, but the other refused, and on the ninth day after being bitten he began to whine and bark and soon died. In no case where this stone has been used has the one bitten ever gone mad.

The other stone is owned by Mr. W. E. Tyler, of Albemarle. Mr. Tyler told me that he knew Mr. Gliman, and don't think three times what he paid for his stone would tempt him to part with it. A letter to either of these parties would doubtless bring you an interesting answer.

Very truly,
JOHN CHAMBLIN.

October 15, 1907.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

1311

East London.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

'Twas August, and the fierce sun overhead
Smote on the squalid streets of Bethnal Green,
And the pale weaver, through his windows seen,
In Spitalfields, look'd thrice despaired.

I met a preacher there I knew and said:
'Till and o'erworked, how fare you in this scene?'
'Bravely!' said he, 'for I of late have been
Much cheer'd with thoughts of Christ, the Living Bread.'

O human soul as long as thou canst so
Set up a mark of everlasting light,
Above the howling sunset ebb and flow
To cheer thee and to right thee if thou roam—
Not with lost toil thou labourst through the night!
Thou mak'st the heaven thou hast, indeed thy home.

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Oct. 11, 1907.

Rhymes for To-Day.

POOR OLD MAX!

HER troubles and sorrows are great beyond doubt,
Her griefs are the worst ever seen—
(Of course you know whom I am speaking about—
That jimmerick lady—Maxine.)
Because she has failed in love's trivial tests
And gathered no gent of her own.
Folks greet her with knocks and with sharp stinging jests,
And won't leave her kindly alone.
There're many who sneer: "She is too old to wallow."
And many who laud: "What a fall!"
And many sing out: "Why, her front teeth are false!"
And many reply: "They are all!"

And every one says: "Serves her right
She'll die celibate, we've a hunch!"
And nobody sobs: "Max, them boys done you dirt!
You oughtn't have went with that bunch!"
It cuts me so deeply to see the poor wight,
Start loveless and lone for the shelf,
If nobody begs for her hand before night—
Why, hang me, I'll do it myself!
H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Tit for Tat.
"You are accused," said the court severely to the automobilist, "of having run this man down."
"I did, your Honor," responded the prisoner, "but I'd heard him run down my mink of machine."

A Pertinent Inquiry.
"With \$100,000," said the man of expansive ideas, "I could make a fortune in Wall Street."
"Yes," rejoined the piker, "but whose fortune would you make?"—Washington Star.

Rich Uncle (to his physician): "So you think there is hope for me?"
"Not one bit, but I can assure you that you are out of danger."

"Very well; I wish you would inform my nephew, but break the news gently to him."

Philadelphian Inquirer.

Professor Brander Matthews, who is at least as good a wit as he is a reformer, was overheard once talking with Mr. Carnegie.

"I notice, Mr. Carnegie," he said, "that you don't limp."

"And why should I?" asked the philanthropist.

"Well," slowly answered the professor, "maybe they pull them alternately."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Slight Mistake.

Assistant: "What is the matter?"

Editor: "The editorials who control the party."

Assistant: "Yes."

Editor: "And the printer made it 'a' locals!"—Cleveland Leader.

HER CHANCE.

Mrs. Tourist: "I'm afraid that the monkey wouldn't please my husband."

Vendor: "But, madam, you will find it easier to find another husband than to get a monkey like that for three plasters!"—Le Riv.

GRAYS HAVE SUPPER

Company Has Former Members As Its Guests.

Company A, Seventeenth Regiment (Richmond Grays), gave a supper at 10 o'clock last night at Dickerson's restaurant, on Broad Street, after a regular drill at the Armory. About 100 members and former members were present.

Captain E. M. Hardy, the commanding officer presided, and there were a few brief, informal speeches. The supper was quite an enjoyable affair.

It was nearly midnight when the party broke up. The company is in fine shape, and the officers and men are displaying the deepest interest in its affairs.

NEW RURAL CARRIERS.

Several New Routes Created and Appointed in North Carolina.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—Rural carriers appointed for North Carolina routes: Mayodon, route No. 1, John R. Price, carrier; Nathan M. Smith, carrier; route No. 2, John H. Street, carrier; Thomas H. Bumpass, substitute; Murrellsboro, route No. 1, Oia S. Parker, carrier; Joseph J. Boulton, substitute.

Marvin Putnam appointed postmaster at Waco, Cleveland county, N. C., vice S. J. Williams, resigned.

RAILROAD CASE SET.

Supreme Court to Hear Powhatan Coal Co. vs. N. & W. Ry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—The case of the Powhatan Coal Company, of Southwest Virginia, against the Norfolk and Western Railway, involving coal rates and shipping facilities, has been set for hearing here on November 8th. There will be a number of Virginia cases assigned during the next few weeks.

THE Deutschland Floated.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamship Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which ran aground while en route to New York, dock last night was floated at high tide to-day. It took twelve tugs to get the big liner into her slip.

Like to Be Called "Teddy."

"I am glad the American people call me 'Teddy.' It fills me with pride to have such a term of endearment applied to me." These were the words of President Roosevelt, speaking to the Mayor of the City of Malone, in a conversation that occurred here on Friday.—Memphis Dispatch.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

A BEAUTIFUL wedding took place Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Jones, No. 1712 Washington Street, when their daughter, Grace Allie, was united in marriage to Mr. Julian Elmore Subank. The Rev. C. E. Stuart, pastor of the bride, officiated. The bride was gown in white and carried white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Elsie Jones, who carried white roses. The groom had as his best man, Mr. W. E. Elliott. Mrs. S. L. Ledman rendered the wedding march.

MARRIED IN WASHINGTON.

Three Richmond Couples Were Married in Washington on Thursday.

Miss Lillian H. Williams, of this city, became the bride of Mr. Roy J. Allen, who had been employed with the Seaboard Air Line Railway here as cashier. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Allen, of 204 South Third Street. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Z. T. Williams, of 1401 West Main Street.

Mr. Allen has resigned his position with the Seaboard Air Line and accepted one with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The couple will make their home in New York City.

Mr. John Thompson, formerly of North Carolina, now of this city, and Mrs. Victoria E. Landrum, of Highland Park, were married very quietly in Washington Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mrs. W. C. McDowell, daughter of the bride, who accompanied the couple to Washington, was the only witness to the ceremony.

Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss Victoria Cobbs, of Buckingham county, and though she is only thirty-nine years of age, this is her fourth marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson left immediately after the ceremony for Philadelphia and New York, and will visit the Jamestown Exposition before returning to the city.

Miss Emma O. Wingfield and Mr. L. C. Jenkins, also of this city, were married on Thursday in the capital city.

THE WIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mills Goodloe, of Big Stone Gap, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sue Mills, to Mr. Robert Bruce Tinsley, of Indiana, on Wednesday evening, October 23d, at the Baptist Church, Big Stone Gap, Va.

CRINKLEY—EPES.

The marriage of Miss Sally W. Epes, of Nottoway county, to Mr. William A. Crinkley, of Warren county, N. C., will be celebrated in the Presbyterian Church at Blackstone, Va., on Thursday, the 31st of October, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

HOSTESSES AT CLUB.

Hostesses for Monday afternoon next at the Woman's Club will be Mrs. Bland E. Smith, Mrs. C. W. P. Brack, Mrs. W. A. Anderson and Mrs. Charles M. Ferrell.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Sue Harrison has returned from a visit to the exposition and to friends in Newport News.

Mrs. J. Spotswood Wellford and little daughter, Belle, of Newport News, are visiting friends in Richmond.

Mr. T. A. Cary has been a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. John White at the Mansion, near Bowling Green.

Misses Gouldin and Miss Olive Samuel, of Caroline county, spent several days of last week in Richmond.

Mrs. Garland Pollard is the guest of her brother, Mr. Louis Pollard, of Newport News.

Miss Josephine Henderson, who has been visiting friends in Richmond, has returned to her home in Louisa.

A number of friends from this city attended a dinner given in honor of the twenty-seventh birthday of Captain Benjamin at his home, Ben Ghall, near Louisa, Va.

Mr. Frank Dew spent several days of last week with relatives in King and Queen county.

A number of Richmond people will go down with the bishops to Hampton, Va., on Monday.

Mrs. W. K. Dunn is visiting her mother at West Point, Va.

Miss Eva Gravatt, of Etta Mills, who is attending school in Richmond this winter, spent the end of last week at home with her parents.

Mr. C. B. Cook, Mrs. Cook and their children have paid a recent visit to Horn Quarter, near Hanover, Va., the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Smith.

Miss Anna Vaughan, of Roanoke, stopped for several days with Miss Julia Yeager, returning from the Jamestown Exposition.

ROYALTY TO VISIT CANADA.

Either King and Queen or Prince to Attend Champlain Centennial.

OTTAWA, October 18.—Governor General Grey has unofficially announced that members of the royal family will visit Canada in connection with the centennial of the landing of Champlain. Whether it will be the King and Queen or the Prince and Princess of Wales, he did not disclose, but the impression created in the minds of those who heard his remarks is that it will be the King and Queen.

HESTER COTTON ESTIMATE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 18.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 2,782,877 bales, against 2,578,614 last week and 2,540,047 last year.

Of this the total of American cotton is 2,000,051, against 1,795,738 last week and 1,592,047 last year; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 782,826, against 782,776 last week and 947,970 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,529,000, against 1,172,000 last year.

ENTREE.

Ted-Tom says to him more to run his auto than he expected.

Ned—The repairs, I suppose?

Ted—No; the costumes his wife wears when she goes out in it.—Puck.

Resting

THE foot only at rest, but never the shoes as long as you are standing in them. A constant pressure on every side steadily stretching poor shoes out of shape. Crossetts keep the feet easy and keep their shape because made the right way from the right kind of stock.

CROSSETT SHOE

Makes Life's Walk Easy

Call on our agent in your city, or write us
LEWIS A. CROSSETT, Inc., No. Abington, Mass.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN CITY CHURCHES

Visiting Episcopal Bishops to Fill Many Pulpits in Richmond Again.

RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS

Number of Congregations to Hold Special Exercises To-morrow.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. G. W. McDaniel, Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will supply the pulpit of the First Baptist Church at both the morning and evening services. Rev. subject of his morning sermon will be, "Think Before You Act or Speak"; subject of evening sermon, "True Greatness and How It May Be Attained."

At Monumental Church the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Central Pennsylvania will preach at the 11 o'clock service, and the Rt. Rev. Richard Nelson, D. D., Bishop of Albany, at the 5 o'clock service. Rev. L. M. A. Haughton, missionary to Mexico, will address the Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

Sunday services at St. Paul's Church will be as follows: A. M. Holy Communion; celebrant, Rev. Robt. W. Forsyth, the rector. 11 A. M. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; sermon by Bishop Greer, of New York; celebrant, Bishop Codman, of Maine. 8 P. M. evening prayer and sermon by Bishop Brent, of Philippine Islands.

At Christ Episcopal Church, of which Rev. G. Otis Mead is rector, services will be held as follows: Sunday school and Men's Bible class at 9:30 A. M. Rev. Herman L. Dühring, D. D., of Philadelphia, will speak. Service at 11 A. M. Rt. Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, D. D., Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, will preach. Service at 8 P. M. Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, will preach. All seats are free and strangers are cordially welcome. Members of the men's Bible class and their friends are urged to be present at 9:30 A. M.

The pastor, Rev. David M. Ramsey, D. D., will occupy his pulpit at Grace Street Baptist Church at both services to-morrow. At the morning hour Dr. Ramsey will discuss "The Methods of Mercy," and at the evening service his theme will be "The Crisis of the Soul."

Rev. Henry Pearce Atkins will preach to-morrow morning and night in the West End Christian Church.

At the Broad Street Methodist Church the pastor, Rev. George H. Spooner, will preach at both services—11 and 8 o'clock.

Services at Emmanuel P. E. Church, in Henrico, will be as follows: A. M. administration of the Holy Communion; 10:15 A. M. missionary address to the Sunday-school, by Rev. W. C. Clapp, of the Philippine Islands; 11:15 A. M. sermon by Rev. Dr. E. R. Roderick, D. D., Bishop of Shanghai, China; 4:30 P. M. sermon by Rev. W. P. Niles, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Nashua, N. H.

There will be preaching in Broad Memorial Baptist Church at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. E. L. Grace.

At the Seventh Day Adventist Church, on Thirty-third Street, near Clay, Pastor H. J. Farman's subject at 7:30 P. M. will be "The Heavenly Temple and the Throne of God"—a study of the fourth and fifth chapters of Revelation.

At Grace Street Presbyterian Church there will be services morning and night. To-morrow being the regular autumn communion season, immediately after the morning service in sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed, when there will be the reception of new members by the pastor and members of the session. At night a member of the Episcopal Convention will preach.

Divine service will be held at Faith Memorial Christian Church morning and evening, conducted by Rev. Hugh W. Sublett. The morning